

WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, June 12, 2003

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side			result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L7	11 and 1 serogroup	1	L7
L6	11 and low level	8	L6
L5	tswv-bl	1	L5
L4	tswv-10w	1	L4
L3	L2 and untranslat\$	7	L3
L2	L1 and nucleocapsid	8	L2
L1	tospovirus	26	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS	4	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS	5	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS	6	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	7	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	8	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS	9	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS	10	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS	11	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS	12	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS	13	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS	14	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS	15	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS	16	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS	17	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS	18	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS	19	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS	20	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS	21	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS	22	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS	23	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS	24	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	25	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS	26	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS	27	Mar 20	EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
NEWS	28	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS	29	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS	30	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS	31	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS	32	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS	33	Apr 21	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	34	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS	35	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS	36	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR
NEWS	37	May 15	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	38	May 15	Supporter information for ENCOMPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS	39	May 16	CHEMREACT will be removed from STN
NEWS	40	May 19	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS	41	May 19	RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS	42	Jun 06	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB

NEWS 43 Jun 06 PASCAL enhanced with additional data

NEWS EXPRESS April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:59:06 ON 12 JUN 2003

=> file agricola caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:59:23 ON 12 JUN 2003

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=> s tospovirus?
L1 691 TOSPOVIRUS?

=> s l1 and nucleocapsid
L2 149 L1 AND NUCLEOCAPSID

=> s l2 and untransl?
L3 7 L2 AND UNTRANSL?

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 3 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-3 ti

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI RT-PCR for detecting five distinct **Tospovirus** species using
degenerate primers and dsRNA template

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI Characterization of the large (L) RNA of peanut bud necrosis
tospovirus

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States

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(2003) DUPLICATE 3

- TI Resistance of transgenic *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants to tomato spotted wilt and impatiens necrotic spot **tospoviruses**: evidence of involvement of the N protein and N gene RNA in resistance.

=> d 3 so

- L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2003) DUPLICATE 3
- SO Phytopathology, Mar 1994. Vol. 84, No. 3. p. 243-249
Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society, 1911-
CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X

=> d 3 ab

- L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2003) DUPLICATE 3
- AB Transgenic *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants containing the **nucleocapsid** (N) protein gene of the lettuce isolate of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV-BL) have been produced. Analyses of these transgenic plants showed that plants producing small amounts of the N protein were highly resistant to both the homologous isolate and closely related isolates, whereas plants producing large amounts of the N protein possessed moderate levels of protection against both the homologous isolate and two isolates of distantly related impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV). However, the latter protection was highly dependent on inoculum strength. Despite a delay in symptom appearance in the high expressors, none of the transgenic plants were protected against the more closely related, newly named groundnut ringspot virus originally from Brazil. These results substantiated and extended previous observations in transgenic tobacco. Comparative analyses of transgenic plants expressing either the translatable or the **untranslatable** N gene showed that protection against the homologous isolate and closely related isolates in plants expressing low levels of the N gene was due to the presence of N gene RNA, whereas protection against the homologous isolate and distantly related INSV isolates in plants expressing high levels of the N gene was due to the accumulation of N protein. Thus, different mechanisms appeared to be involved in protection against infection by **tospoviruses** that share different levels of N gene sequence identities. Interestingly, both N gene RNA- and N protein-mediated protections are effective against the homologous isolate. These mechanisms cannot operate simultaneously in the same transgenic plant, but they must operate in different plants, because a low level of N gene transcription is required for RNA-mediated protection, whereas a high level of N protein is required for protein-mediated protection. We also compared the nucleotide sequence of the N gene among the test **tospovirus** isolates, and the information obtained from this comparative analysis was used to develop hypotheses that may account for the two protection patterns.

=> d 3 au

- L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2003) DUPLICATE 3
- AU Pang, S.Z.; Bock, J.H.; Gonsalves, C.; Slightom, J.L.; Gonsalves, D.

=> d 2 ab

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

DUPLICATE 2

AB The nucleocapsids purified from peanut plants systemically infected with peanut bud necrosis virus (PBNV), a member of the genus **Tospovirus**, contained both viral (v) and viral complementary (vc) sense L RNAs. Defective forms of L RNA contg. "core polymerase region" were obsd. The full length L RNA of PBNV was sequenced using overlapping cDNA clones. The 8911 nucleotide L RNA contains a single open reading frame (ORF) in the vc strand, and encodes a protein of 330 kDa. At the 5' and 3' termini of the v sense RNA there were 247 and 32 nt **untranslated** regions, resp., contg. an 18 nt complementary sequence with one mismatch. Comparisons of the predicted amino acid sequence of the L protein of PBNV with other members of Bunyaviridae suggest that the L protein of PBNV is a viral polymerase. The L protein had highest identity in the "core-polymerase domain" with the corresponding regions of other **tospoviruses**, tomato spotted wilt virus and impatiens necrotic spot virus.

=> s tswv-10w

L5 1 TSWV-10W

=> d ti

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI Sequence analysis of the nucleocapsid protein gene of a tomato spotted wilt virus isolate from Georgia, USA

=> d ab

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) has become an economically important virus of peanuts, tobacco, and vegetables in Georgia, USA. Our objective was to characterize TSWV isolates occurring in Georgia. The nucleocapsid (N) protein gene was isolated by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from total nucleic acid exts. from TSWV-infected plants. The primer pair specific to the N gene of the TSWV-L isolate was used. The two primers (5' ATGTCTAAGGTTAAGCTC 3' and 5' TTAAGCAAGTTCTGTGAG 3') gave a PCR product of .apprx.800 by from the majority of the peanut and tobacco samples tested. The PCR product obtained from an isolate collected from the Coastal Plain Expt. Station's Black Shank Nursery was subsequently cloned into pUC118 vector, and the nucleotide (nt) sequence was detd. The tobacco isolate shared about 97% identity with the TSWV-L isolate at both the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequence levels. Pair-wise comparisons with N genes of TSWV-Italy, TSWV-Bulgaria, **TSWV-10W**, TSWV-BL, and TSWV-CPNH1 showed a high degree of similarity (94-99%) at both the nt and amino-acid levels. However, the tobacco isolate showed divergence from the known N-gene sequences at four positions (i.e., Ser18, Gly40, Cys174, and Thr205) in its deduced amino acid sequence.

=> d so

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

SO Acta Horticulturae (1996), 431(International Symposium on Tospoviruses and Thrips of Floral and Vegetable Crops, 1995), 237-243
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572

=> s tswv-bl

L6 16 TSWV-BL

=> dup rem l6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 6 DUP REM L6 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-6 ti

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 1

TI Combining transgenic and natural resistance to obtain broad resistance to tospovirus infection in tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill).

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 2

TI Post-transcriptional transgene silencing and consequent tospovirus resistance in transgenic lettuce are affected by transgene dosage and plant development.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

TI Sequence analysis of the nucleocapsid protein gene of a tomato spotted wilt virus isolate from Georgia, USA

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 3

TI Resistance of transgenic *Nicotiana benthamiana* plants to tomato spotted wilt and impatiens necrotic spot tospoviruses: evidence of involvement of the N protein and N gene RNA in resistance.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 4

TI The biological properties of a distinct tospovirus and sequence analysis of its S RNA.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 5

TI Resistance to heterologous isolates of tomato spotted wilt virus in transgenic tobacco expressing its nucleocapsid protein gene.

=> d ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 1

AB This study was undertaken to develop tomato plants with broad resistance to tospoviruses which are a major limiting factor to tomato production worldwide. A nontransgenic tomato line Stevens-Rodale (S-R), six transgenic tomato lines expressing the nucleocapsid (N) protein gene of the lettuce isolate of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV-BL), and progeny of the crosses between S-R and three of the transgenic lines homozygous for the N gene were evaluated for their

resistance to tospovirus infection in greenhouse inoculation tests. S-R has the Sw-5 gene that confers resistance to several TSWV isolates. The six transgenic lines showed high levels of resistance when inoculated with either **TSWV-BL** or a tomato isolate from Hawaii (TSWV-H). However, these same plants were highly susceptible to the Brazilian isolate of groundnut ringspot virus (GRSV-BR). Plants with the Sw-5 gene were resistant to **TSWV-BL** and GRSV-BR, but were susceptible to TSWV-H. When inoculated with any of the three viruses, the F1 progeny of the crosses exhibited a susceptible, tolerant, or resistant phenotype with a higher proportion of the plants being either tolerant or resistant. When F2 progeny from F1 resistant plants of each cross were inoculated with any of the three viruses, a higher proportion of tolerant and resistant plants was observed compared to the F1 progeny. Our results show the potential to obtain broad resistance to tospoviruses by combining transgenic and natural resistance in a single plant.

=> d so

- L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2003) DUPLICATE 1
- S0 Molecular breeding : new strategies in plant improvement, 2002. Vol. 9, No. 1. p. 13-23
Publisher: Dordrecht ; Boston : Kluwer Academic Publishers, c1995-
CODEN: MOBRFL; ISSN: 1380-3743

=> d 2 abv

'ABV' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

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- L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2003) DUPLICATE 2
- AB Transgenic lettuce plants expressing the nucleocapsid (N) protein gene of the lettuce isolate of tomato spotted wilt virus (**TSWV-BL**) were protected against TSWV isolates via transgenic N protein when the protein accumulated at high levels or via an N transgene silencing mechanism activated by its overexpression. In a transgenic lettuce line, post-transcriptional gene silencing was activated at a relatively earlier developmental stage in homozygous than in hemizygous progenies. As a result, the homozygous progenies generally showed a uniform suppression of N protein accumulation and consequently high levels of virus resistance in all leaves of the silenced plants. In contrast, N protein accumulated at high levels in the lower leaves of the hemizygous progenies and at much reduced levels (due to transgene silencing) in the successive leaves, resulting in moderate levels of virus resistance. It was also observed that the timing of the N transgene silencing in both homozygous and hemizygous plants was affected by environmental factors.

=> d 2 so

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(2003) DUPLICATE 2

SO The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, June 1996. Vol. 9, No. 6. p. 899-909
Publisher: Oxford : BIOS Scientific Publishers Ltd and Blackwell Sciences Ltd.
ISSN: 0960-7412

=> d 3 ab

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AB Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) has become an economically important virus of peanuts, tobacco, and vegetables in Georgia, USA. Our objective was to characterize TSWV isolates occurring in Georgia. The nucleocapsid (N) protein gene was isolated by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) from total nucleic acid exts. from TSWV-infected plants. The primer pair specific to the N gene of the TSWV-L isolate was used. The two primers (5' ATGTCTAAGGTTAAGCTC 3' and 5' TTAAGCAAGTTCTGTGAG 3') gave a PCR product of .apprx.800 by from the majority of the peanut and tobacco samples tested. The PCR product obtained from an isolate collected from the Coastal Plain Expt. Station's Black Shank Nursery was subsequently cloned into pUC118 vector, and the nucleotide (nt) sequence was detd. The tobacco isolate shared about 97% identity with the TSWV-L isolate at both the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequence levels. Pair-wise comparisons with N genes of TSWV-Italy, TSWV-Bulgaria, TSWV-10W, TSWV-BL, and TSWV-CPNH1 showed a high degree of similarity (94-99%) at both the nt and amino-acid levels. However, the tobacco isolate showed divergence from the known N-gene sequences at four positions (i.e., Ser18, Gly40, Cys174, and Thr205) in its deduced amino acid sequence.

=> d 3 so

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

SO Acta Horticulturae (1996), 431(International Symposium on Tospoviruses and Thrips of Floral and Vegetable Crops, 1995), 237-243
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572

=> d 5 ab

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(2003) DUPLICATE 4

AB A tospovirus isolate from Brazil, designated TSWV-B, was first identified as a unique isolate based on our observation that transgenic plants expressing the N gene of the lettuce strain of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV-BL) were susceptible to TSWV-B but showed resistance to both TSWV (L type) and impatiens necrotic spot virus (INSV). TSWV-B was serologically distinct from TSWV and INSV. TSWV-B generally incited symptoms resembling those caused by other TSWV isolates, except TSWV-B systemically infected Petunia hybrida, which is a local-lesion host of TSWV. Unlike the cucurbit isolate TSWV-W, TSWV-B did not infect Cucumis sativus and only occasionally induced systemic infections on C. metuliferus. The complete nucleotide sequence of the S RNA of TSWV-B was determined with cDNA clones to be 3,049 nucleotides long. The genome organization of this S RNA was similar to those of TSWV and INSV. The alignment of the S RNA nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences with the homologous sequences of TSWV (isolates CNPH 1, L3, and BL) and INSV revealed that TSWV-B was related more closely to all the TSWV isolates than to INSV. There was a higher degree of identity among the TSWV isolates than with TSWV-B. Thus, TSWV-B appears to be a distinct tospovirus; however, a precise classification requires additional

biological and molecular information on this isolate as well as comparison to other tospovirus isolates.

=> d 5 so

- L7 ANSWER 5 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 4
- S0 Phytopathology, July 1993. Vol. 83, No. 7. p. 728-733
Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society, 1911-
CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X

=> d 6 ab

- L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 5
- AB The nucleocapsid protein (NP) gene of the lettuce isolate of tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV-BL), from the L serogroup, was synthesized and cloned into a plant expression cassette using polymerase chain reaction. Transgenic tobacco plant lines were obtained via Agrobacterium tumefaciens-mediated leaf disk transformation, and their progenies were tested for their ability to resist infections by TSWV isolates belonging to the L and I serogroups. Nearly all transgenic RI plants were resistant to the homologous TSWV-BL isolate. High levels of resistance to the heterologous isolates of the L serogroup were found in plants that accumulated little, if any, NP; plants that accumulated high levels of NP showed the best resistance to infection by an isolate of the I serogroup (Begonia isolate). However, all of these plant lines were susceptible to infection by a distinct Brazilian isolate that belongs to neither the L nor the I serogroup, although the plants that accumulated high levels of the NP did display a delay in symptom development. These results demonstrate that a fairly broad spectrum of resistance can be obtained by the expression of a TSWV-BL NP gene and that there are limits to this spectrum. In addition, the finding that this spectrum of resistance is dependent on the levels to which the NP accumulates suggests that different mechanisms may exist that mediate these different resistance modes.

=> d 6 so

- L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 5
- S0 Phytopathology, Oct 1992. Vol. 82, No. 10. p. 1223-1229
Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society.
CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X

=> d 6 au

- L7 ANSWER 6 OF 6 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2003) DUPLICATE 5
- AU Pang, S.Z.; Nagpala, P.; Wang, M.; Slightom, J.L.; Gonsalves, D.

=> dis his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:59:06 ON 12 JUN 2003)

FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:59:23 ON 12 JUN 2003

L1	691 S TOSPOVIRUS?
L2	149 S L1 AND NUCLEOCAPSID
L3	7 S L2 AND UNTRANSL?
L4	3 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5	1 S TSWV-10W
L6	16 S TSWV-BL
L7	6 DUP REM L6 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED).